Harmony between the Powers continues, but does not yet extend beyond the military cam paign against Pekin. The reason for this is Russia's persistent silence as to her future policy, whereas all the other Powers are willing and anxious to subscribe to a self-denying

While the world has been waiting for a word from the Czar there has come disquieting news of a Chinese invasion of Russian soil and the declaration at St. Petersburg that a state of war exists between Russia and China in the Amur region. It may be that the Czar is embarrassed by the loss of Count Muravieff, but such an explanation is by no means satisfying. and the Russian Government must speak seon and in no uncertain words if action by the Powers is not to be paralyzed at the moment when a display of united determination is absolutely imperative

IDEA OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

It has been suggested that the note of M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, to the Powers suggesting an international agreement on Chinese operations was sent as a result of a hint from St. Petersburg, but this view is not shared in the best-informed quarters. It is rather taken that France also is uneasy at the

The note was considered by the British Government at a hastily convened Cabinet council on Thursday, and it is reported in diplomatic circles that it was decided that, while according a friendly acknowledgment of the French suggestion. England would prefer a conference on the Chinese question composed of delegates with full plenary powers from all the European nations, the United States and Japan. The conference, it is thought, might meet in London or St. Petersburg in August and settle the political aspects of the question while naval and military preparations are proceeding for a punitive expedition against Pekin. It is not improbable that England will make a formal proposal to this effect. It is rumored to-day, in fact, that Lord Salisbury is already engaged in the composition of a note to the Powers on these lines. ENGLAND'S PLAN TO GET NEWS FROM PEKIN.

The Foreign Office to-day was bombarded with inquiries from anxious relatives and friends of the English in Pekin. The reply given was that no information had been received. It might have been added that the Foreign Office was hourly expecting to receive news which can be relied upon.

More than a fortnight ago the Consuls at Chefoo and Tien-Tsin were authorized to spend any amount necessary to get news from Pekin. and ten days ago Lord Salisbury received news that four trusted Chinamen had started from as many different points all instructed to get into the British legation and bring back despatches if the place was found to be still standing. None of these men has returned, but it is confidently believed that some of them will get back to Tien-Tsin at any moment.

This is an explanation of the fact that hope has not been abandoned in Downing street, and that the Foreign Office disapproved the proposed memorial service at St. Paul's fon Monday. Lord Salisbury took the trouble last night to communicate to the press the statement that the project did not emanate from her Majesty's Government and to-day he made a communication to the Dean of St. Paul's which had the effect of postponing the service. SALISBURY THINKS CONGER'S DESPATCH IS AN OLD ONE.

Lord Salisbury does not share the belief in Washington that Conger's despatch was in reply to the State Department's message. He is of the opinion that the despatch is an interparticular purpose; but he will not believe in the general massacre theory until it is established by irrefutable testimony.

The prevailing view at the Foreign Office is that, unless Pekin has been given over to anarchy, some of the Ministers are being held as hostages. It is not believed that any legation has been able to hold out by means of its own

DOUBT THE CONGER MESSAGE

LONDON, July 22.-The Sunday newspapers contain the most meagre additional details in regard to the situation in China. The editorials are devoted mostly to emphasizing the necessity of hastening the relief of Pekin and refusing to attach credence to United States Minister Conger's message. Thus, as one states, "there is unhappily an almost complete agreement that Minister Conger's message is not a genuine answer to Secretary of State Hay's original message."

Several of the morning papers also cast reflections on the sincerity of Li Hung Chang. More than one of the Sunday papers suggest that he should be held as a hostage.

plains that though the date of the Chinese edict is July 18, Yu Keng, the Chinese Minister to France, declares he has corroborative advices to July 21.

Berlin despatches say that the German Consul at Chefoo was instructed to communicate with the Governor of Shantung in regard to the storming of the legations and the massacre, which the Governor is alleged to have first reported. The German Consul wires that the Governor now positively declares that he gave out no news whatever regarding the storming of the legations or the massacre of foreigners.

Prince Henry of Orleans Wants to Serve in

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, July 21.-Prince Henry of Orleans has applied to the French Government for leave to serve in China in any capacity. His application

Western and Central China Quiet.

The Rev. Charles L. Rhoades, District Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. received word from Boston yesterday of the re ceipt of a cablegram from the Rev. J. A. Goddard, a Baptist missionary stationed at Ningpo. Mr. Goddard cabled that the affairs in the Sachuen province, Western China, and in Hanyang, Centrai China, were quiet, and that all the Baptist missionaries in these two provinces were safe at last accounts. The Union has four missions in the Hanyang province, located at Hanyang, Chin-keo, twenty miles from Hanyang; Kia-yu-hien, thirty miles up the Yangseriver, and Pu-chi-hien, 150 miles inland to the south on the Honan border. Stationed at these missions were the Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Adams, the Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Huntley and Miss Annie L. Crowe, all of whom are supposed to be safe. In Western China the Union has missions at Kiating, Yachau and Sinchau-fu, with a representation of fourteen American workers. Sachuen province, Western China, and in Han-

Missionary From Pekin Arrives.

sionary L. Erickson, who was in charge of the Christian and Missionary Alliance native work in Tien-Tsin, arrived at the Alliance headwork in Hen-Isin, arrived at the Amance near quarters in this city yesterday. He left Pekin May 8. He saw many Boxe's on the way from Pekin, drilling. Not much consequence was attached to their movements at that time. Mr. Erickson says he saw Minister Conger in the meeting of the Christian Endeavorers. Mr. Conger spoke twice. CONGER MESSAGE GENUINE? STATE DEPARTMENT HAS LITTLE IF ANY DOUBT OF IT.

Reasons on Which the Opinion of Its Gennine. ness Is Based-Another Effort to Be Made to Communicate With Mr. Conger-Mr. Wu Confident That Conger Sent the Message. WASHINGTON, July 21. - There are two weak

points about the alleged message from Mr. Conger which even those who assert their belief that it is authentic are willing to admit. The first is that there is nothing in the message to show that Mr. Conger rec ived Secretary Hay's telegram of July 11. It is conceded as reasonable by the believers that Mr. Conger would have inserted "telegram of July 11 received," or something of that character, to show that his message was genuine, but they maintain that the words "in British legation under continued shot and shell" was a direct answer to Secretary Hay's direction to "send tidings of your condition," or words to that

The other weak point conceded is that the Conger message bore no date. There is nothing, except a comparison of its text with the despatch of Secretary Hay, to show that it was not an old message. But the officials regard speculation as futile, and they will continue, they say, to proceed on the theory that the message came from Mr. Conger in answer to Mr. Hay's despatch of the 11th inst. Their grounds for the opinion that the message renuine may be briefly stated as follows: First-It was in the State Department's secret

Second-It answered Secretary Hav's re quest for tidings of Minister Conger's condition. Third-It puts the Chinese Government, by its reference to Chinese "troops" engaged in the attack, in the attitude of being responsible for the attacks on the legations and of committing hostile acts against all the European Powers. Japan and the United States.

Fourth-It called for culck relief. Fifth-It is at variance with the Chinese official statement, sent out under Pekin date lines, that the Government was endeavoring to protect the foreigners; therefore, it is not likely that it was forged by Chinese officers.

Sixth-It hears internal evidence in every way of having come from the American Minister, while all the doubts raised are purely specula-

Although no admission to that effect can be obtained from the State Department there is reason to believe that another effort to communicate with Minister Conger is to be made. This second effort is the outgrowth of the doubts expressed as to the authenticity of the Conger despatch. Details of the new scheme are lacking, but it is supposed that when Minister Wu Ting-fang called on Secretary Hay today the arrangement was made, Mr. Wu again guaranteeing to get a message from Mr. Hay addressed to Mr. Conger through to Pekin. On account of the suggestions that a despatch should be sent in cipher to Mr. Conger of such a character that the Chinese Government could not substitute an old cipher despatch of the Minister's as an answer or concoct a response in cipher that would be a satisfactory reply to the Secretary's inquiry, unless possessed of Mr. Conger's cipher code book, it is probable that a message of that sort was prepared in code and handed to Mr. Wu for transmission to

ing of the doubts expressed as to genuineness of the despatch from Minister Conger, said there was in his mind of its authenticity, and he was gratifled to see that the majority of the American people seemed to credit it. The President and the Administration openly expressed their faith in it and the people of the United States as a whole had accepted it much more readily than the Europeans.

"I wish the sceptics," he continued, "would look the question squarely in the face. Why should the Chinese fabricate a document like this telegram? It would do us no good. If Minister Conger is dead, which I fervently hope is not true why should we conceal the What could we gain by doing known, and to withhold the facts a few days would be to no purpose. Have people Ministers were killed, no attempt was made by my Government to suppress or gloss over the facts. On the contrary the greatest regret was expressed. Do you think then that my Government would be a party to concealing news so important to the rest of the world as this

alleged slaughter of foreign Ministers? Asked for his reasons for thinking the de

so important to the rest of the world as this alleged slaughter of foreign Ministers?

Asked for his reasons for thinking the despatch could not possibly be a forgery, Mr. Wu said he had two very good ones.

"Even suppo ing." he continued, "that the Chinese had secured possession of the telegraphic code of the Ameri an State Department, which see us to me highly improbable, is it natural to suppose that they would forge a document that would be detrimental to their own interests? The message that Mr. Conger sent is just exactly the kind of a one that the Chinese would not have sent had they been playing a traitorous part. It states that the legations are under fire, and only quick relief can save them. If the message had been fabricated by the Chinese it would have been folly on their part to say anything that was calculated to hasten the march of foreign troops toward Pekin. In the second place, the message distinctly says that the legation was beset by 'Chinese troops.' Forgers would not be likely to furnish damaging proof of their own iniquity."

To the suggestion that there was some suspicion raised because Mr. Conger's name was signed in English, whereas the remainder of the despatch had been in cipher, the Minister replied that he did not know how Minister Conger was accustomed to signing his despatches, but if there was anything peculiar in the fact that his signature was given in English, he would suggest this as an explanation: The rest of the message was in cipher and was carried by runner, in all probability, from the Tsung-li-Yamen in Pekin to the Governor of Shantung, and by him sent on to the Taotai of Shanghai, the highest territorial official of that district. As those through whose hands it passed could not read the cipher, the name of Conger was the only intelligible word in it for them. It was the guarantee that the message was incipher and tumult of a general massacre would have an object in waylaying a telegraph message? Besides, no one knew what the message that was confirmed as this one h

of slaughter that have flied the papers lately, Do you suppose that my Government would send out an imperial edict, that is false in its statements. That would be a very serious offence, an insult to every nation to which it was addressed. We have reliable information that the Ministers were alive on the 18th. On the other hand we have no proof that they were massacred on the 7th, as rumored. No eyewitness has reported that they had been slain. Undoubtedly, there has been a serious and widespread disturbance, and the Ministers have been and still may be in great peril. I see that a Chinese merchant from Pekin told in Shanghai of hideous sights he had seen. What he says of the slaughter of foreigners may be true, but he does not say that the foreign Ministers are among the slain. To my mind the situation is just this: Mr. Conger and the other Ministers were alive three d.ys ago, but in desperate straits. Help should be despatched to them at once. In the meantime, I hope that that portion of the American public who choose to doubt the evidence that the Chinese Government has tried to furnish news of Mr. Conger's sately will generously suspend their judgment until all the facts are known.

"It seems to me that the Chinese Government must have been able to help the foreigners in their defence, else they would not have been able to hold out so long. I note the statement in Sheng's telegram of Monday that the Boxers are killing each other as a good sign that the backbone of the rebellion is broken. We are sure that lives have been lost in Pekin, and that there has been a serious and critical outburst against the foreigners and the Government, I do not want to under stimate the seriousness of the situation, but I certainly believe that it is less dreadful than has been reported I simply want to ask the American people to keep an open mind on the subject until they have all the facts at their command."

VICTIMS OF THE CHINESE MOB.

Letter From the Wife of the Rev. Mr. Reid Telling of Conditions in Pekin on May 30. BOLLIVAR, N. Y., July 21 .- The Rev. Gilbert Reid, a former resident of Angelica, and his wife and baby, are among the victims of the Chinese mob in Pekin, where the Rev. Reid has been serving as a Presbyterian missionary. A letter received by Samuel Reynolds of An gelica from his sister, Mrs. Reid, tells of the condition in Pekin on the last day of May. The letter follows:

"DEAR BROTHER-We have passed through some trying times and we are still safe. O cour-e you have heard all about it already, and yet I must write you that you may join with us in thanksgiving that so far no foreign lives have been taken. God help us to be faithful unto the end. China seems on the eve of great changes. Wild rumors have been coming ever since we got here in November. The native Christians are persecuted cruelly and our hearts have been heavy for those in distress. Our United States Minister seemed unable to hinder or relieve them. Things came to something of a crisis when, day before yesterday, twelve miles of railway was destroyed, a station completely wrecked and the telegraph wires were torn lown. This was not Christian persecution and the Governments began to act immediately. Russia ordered troops from Port Arthur, England from Wei liel Wei, and other Govern-

Russia ordered troops from Port Arthur, England from Wel itel Wel, and other Governments from various points.

"Pekin has had two anxious nights of it. This is the first time in the history of China that rioting has begun at the Capital. We live so far from the legations that we slept in peace the first night, but last night we did not undress, it was a solemn thing getting together a liny bundle of baby's clothes and baby's food, not knowing what moment we might have to runfor it. Bary lookerso peace in in its little cot that I could not see how even an anti-foreign Chinaman could harm him. Yet we know how they hacked to lieces some of the Christian mothers and the dear little ones. All the foreign ladies and children leave the city in June, Juny and August. Smells and heat and dust are too much for the children. We were all packed and ready to go to an old Chinese temple out on a hill. If things get quiet we still hope to get away.

"Since writing, news comes that things are worse than ever; no troops and no news of any.

worse than ever; no troops and no news of any.

As thing, are now every foreigner in P-kin
may be killed before morning. In a y case
you will hear before this letter can reach you.
God help you each, heloved. Baby sends his
biggest love to you. Your own sister,
"Sallie Reynolds Reid."

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Crotoot and Mrs. Susie Burdick of Alfred, N. Y., are Seventh Day Bap-tist mi-sionar es at Shanghai. Miss Burdick's father, W. C. Burdick, has cabled her to return heme at once. Miss Burdick sailed from Shang-

LI HUNG CHANG'S KIN HERE. Two Young Grandnephews in Town Who Are

Schoolboys in Tennessee. Two young grandnephews of Li Hung Chang are visiting New York. They are the guests of the Chinese Consul, Mr. Tsz-Chi Chow, at his home, 26 West Ninth street. The two young men are Sun H. Tao Yao and Sun C. Tao Yu They are the grandsons of Li Han Chung, who was Viceroy of Canton until four years ago, and who is a brother of Li Hung Chang. They have quite given up all Chinese dress and have discarded their pigtails. They say that they are in New York simply to see the sights. They have been in the United States for six months

"We arrived in San Francisco," Tao Yu said early last January. We are in a preparatory school in Nashville preparing ourselves to

school in Nashville preparing ourselves to enter Vanderbilt University. We had studied English at home for two years before we came here, so that we did not start altogether as strangers to the language."

The young men, who are about 20 years old, said that they thought America was a great country and that although they were Confucians, they admired Christianity a great deal and thought that it was much like Confucianism. They were willing to admit from what they had seen that the American civilization was better than the Chinese. As to the crisis in China, Tao Yu said:

better than the Chinese. As to the crisis in China, Tao Yu said:

"We are very much interested in the news from our country just now, and we read the papers eagerly. We are very glad to know that Minister Conger is safe, and we believe that after all the trouble is over it will be found that things have been greatly exaggerated. The despatch which was received in Washington. the despatch which was received in washing-on yesterday must be genuine, as it is in the state Department cipher. The Boxer out-ages are the acts of mobs. Their conduct is ot sanctioned by the Chinese Government, it is reported that Prince Tuan has gone over to the Boxers. That may and may not account or the silence at Pekin. There may have been defection in the Imperial troops and some of the Empress Dowager's soldiers may have the Empress Dowager's soldiers may have joined the Boxers with Prince Tuan. No one can tell about these things. Of one thing I am convinced, and that is that the Empress Dowager does not want war with the Powers. The Empress Dowager likes America. So does our grand uncle, Li Hung Chang, for he has told us that he did. We know that he understands the condition of affairs in the world, and that he will do nothing but what may be good for all countries."

LIEUT. LEONARD'S WOUND SLIGHT. Capt. Lemly of the Marine Corps Is Sertonsly Wounted.

WASHINGTON, July M. Brig.-Gen. Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, was greatly relieved this morning to hear from THE SUN'S correspondent at Tien-Tsin that the injuries received at Tien-Tsin by Lieut. Henry Leonard of the District of Columbia was slight. In the list of ca-ualties sent by Admiral Remey he was reported dangerously wounded. Lieut Leonard is a District boy, and was Lieutenant-Colonal of the regiment of high school cadets. He served in the Spanish war and was on duty at Cavité when the Chinese trouble broke out, and he was ordered to Tien-Tsin.

Gen. Heywood also received a telegram from Admiral Remey, saying that Capt Lemly's wound is not serious. This refers to Capt. William B. Lemly, Assistant Quartermaster. United States Marine Corps, a son of Major Lemly of the Army and a nephew of Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy. He was wounded in the fighting of July 13.

PLAYED A JOKE ON A CHINAMAN.

thizer-Police Called Out. CHICAGO. July 21.-This notice, in large characters, in the window of Charlie Moy's laundry at Austin made a small riot yesterday after-

"Hurrah for the Boxers; 140 Christians slain at Pekin. This shop will close on Aug. 15 to au-low me to go to China to fight with my country-men, the Boxers. CHARLIE MOY." Some small boys posted this while Moy was away. He returned in time to tear down the notice and neip the police save his shop. The windows were wrecked.

WASHINGTON, July 21. - Gen. James H. Wilson

has been relieved from duty in Cuba and ordered to report to Major-Gen. Chaffee for duty with the American relief column in China. The following officers have been ordered to report to Gen. Chaffee for duty on his staff Lieut.-Col. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General: Col. Humphreys, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major Gallagher, Commissary; Lieut.

Col. Dickman, Twenty-sixth Infantry, U. S. V. Major Muir, Thirty-eighth Infantry, U. S. V. Major Stephenson, surgeon; Capt. Crozier, Ordeance Department.

Gen. Wilson served through the Civil War with the distinction and war mustared. Gen. Wilson served through the Civil War with distinction and was mustered out with the brevet rank of Major-General. He was appointed a Brigad er-General of Volunteers in the war with Spain and since January, 1809, has commanded the Department of Matanzas and Sania Clara, where he has rendered most efficient service in the reconstruction of the Cuban Government. He recently applied for assignment to duty in China, a service for which he is perhaps better fitted than any other American army officer, owing to his familiarity with the topography of the country. As the head of a party surveying for a railroad conce-sion he spent some months in the section where the Boxer troubles prevail. His orders direct him to proceed at once to San Francisco for transportation to Taku. He will be assigned to command one of the brigades of the American force.

Former Consul Hickson Wants to Go to China. Union Springs. Ala., July 21.-A communication from former United States Consul James Courtney Hickson, who was stationed at Foo Chow, China, during Cleveland's administration, says that he is anxious that the President tion, says that he is anxious that the Fresident transfer him from the staff of Col. Craig of the Thirty-second United States Infantry Volunteers now in the Philippines to the American forces in China. Consul Hickson was one of the International Commissioners who tried, convicted and had put to death thirty-two Chinamen who took part in the massacre of the Rev. Robert Warren Stewart and other missionaries near Kuching, China, on Aug. 1, 1895. He was at Foo Chow during the war between Japan and China.

SIR WALTER HILLIER'S TRIP HIS WAY TO JOIN THE BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHINA.

He Is Sir Alfred Gaselee's Political Adviser -He Says a Pekin Campaign Will Be a Herculean Task-Minister Harris Returns. Sir Walter Hillier, K. C. M. G., who was recently appointed political officer or adviser to Sir Alfred Gaselee, commander of the British troops in China, arrived here yesterday on the Lucania from Liverpool. Sir Walter is on his way to the Orient and will leave for Vancouver to-day, from which port he will take steamer to Hong Kong. Sir Walter has spent many years of his life in China and has more knowledge of the people and their language, it is said, than any European. It was on account of this that he received the appointment. He was seen shortly after landing and was not averse to talking about his mission. He said: "I am under orders to proceed at once to

join Sir Alfred Gaselee. My appointment means that I am really political adviser to Sir Alfred, who is the commander-in-chief of all the British forces in China. The thing came very suddenly and I scarcely had time to catch my breath after it when they ordered me to proceed to my station without delay. I know the Chinese country thoroughly and speak the language with facility. I spent thirty years in the diplomatic service, most of it in China, but some time ago I had to retire because of trouble with my eyes. Since then I have been under the care of a specialist, and he thinks I am all right again. I shall be going over familiar ground in China, for I was Consul at Corea for twelve years and was for a long time First Secretary to the embassy at Pekin.

"The message from Minister Conger, which I learned of the moment I landed, is the best news that has come out of China in a long time. I am not prepared to believe anything that comes from Chinese sources, for, like all Asiatics, the Chinese will lie without a moment's hesitation if it is to their interest to do so. Of course, if Minister Conger had been killed it would be to their advantage to conceal the fact as long as possible, and they might take the course that many suspect they have. However, there are many reasons why the despatch should be all right, and I repeat that it is the best and most hopeful news that we have had from China in a long time. The message came in the secret code. How would the Chinese get that code? Minister Conger would undoubtedly guard it with the greatest care, and if the embassy was burned down it is not likely that the code was saved and fell into Chinese

"Europeans are going to have a hard time getting ahead with the campaign which is being planned against Pekin, for the hardest thing to do in China is to travel. The road from Tien-Tsin is well-nigh impassable. The country is flat and, the railroads having been destroyed, there is nothing to do but take to the roads. which are always in the most abominable condition. As to dragging guns over those roads, I do not believe that it can possibly be done. The Pei-ho River is navigable but a short distance, and, altogether, the moving of military equipments with the allied forces will be accomplished only after a great deal of hard work. "The first step to be taken is to clear out the Chinese from Tien-Tsin and from the vicinity. Then a strong force would have to be kept along the line from that city to Pekin to keep open the line of communication with the base. With the enormous force of Chinese that are said to be hovering around Tien-Tsin you can get some idea of the magnitude of the job the allies have before them. And the Chinese will fight. I must admit that they have surprised me. I simply do not understand the way they have been fighting. From what I know of them I never believed that they had it in them to make

a decided stand against any force. They have a decided stand against any force. They have shown that they have, however, and that is the most dangerous sign of all."

On the American liner St. Louis, which also arrived yesterday, was Miss Clara M. Parrish of Paris, lil. Miss Parrish went abroad four years ago as an agent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has spent the time since in touring the world, principally the Oriental countries. She spent two years in Japan, nearly a year in India and also visited the Straits Settlements and Paiestine. During Miss Parrish was in China for severing 1808. the Straits Settlements and Palestine. During 1898 Miss Parrish was in China for several months, and she has very decided views on the way the Powers ought to treat the beligger of the party of the pa months, and she has very decided views on the way the Powers ought to treat the belligerent Chinamen known as the Boxers.

"The only thing to do in China," said Miss Parrish, "is to divide her among the Christian nations of the world. And the United States should take as big an interest in the proceeding and as big a slice in the splitting up as any one. A week ago Friday I talked with William T. Stead in London on this matter and asked him what he thought would be the best method out of the present difficulty. He said that the Powers ought to first rescue every foreigner in China, then withdraw their troops and let China alone for fifteen years. At the end of that time, he said. China would open the door herself. That's what Mr. Stead thinks, but I do not agree with him. I don't think they would open the door in a thousand years. The thing to do is to let Japan take the lead right away. The Japanese are the only people in the world who understand the Chinese at all. The Chinese are the same to-day as they were 4,000 years ago. They wont evolute. They should be compelled to. I have seen what the English have done for India and I only wish that the same beneficent influences could be brought to bear on China."

Miss Farrish has gone to spend a few days with Mrs. Elia A. Boole at Prohibition Park, Staten Island. She will probably lecture next winter. Another passenger on the St. Louis was Addison C. Harris, United States Minister at Vienna. Mr. Harris said that when he left Vienna the legations there were hopeful, yet prepared to hear the worst news from China at any time.

"The Austrians have no great interest in China, any way," said Mr. Harris. "Their representatives there are few and their commerce is small; nevertheless they are watching events with a feeling of great unrest. I am surprised and happy over the news that we got at Quarantine that Minister Conger had got a message through, but I am sorry that there is some doubt as to the authenticity of the message.

Mr. Harris will start for his home in India

Sage."
Mr. Harris will start for his home in Indianapolis to-day, and will return to his post in Vienna in the latter part of November.

LETTERS FROM MISSIONARIES. Dr. Faries and Rev. J. C. Garritt Write of the

Two letters from missionaries in China were received yesterday at the local office of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. One was from Dr. W. R. Faries, a medical missionary formerly stationed at Pekin, and was dated at Shanghai, June 23. He wrote that the American consul at Chefoo had sent a Japanese vessel to a point sixty miles from Wei-hien for the relief of the missionaries in Honan and western Shantung, and also that the mission aries at Ichow, Chinan and Wei-hien had been notified of the danger. Mr. Faries, in the last half of his letter; wrote as follows: "Tien-Tsin is bombarded by Chinese regulars. United States consulate burned. No official news from States consulate burned. No official news from Pekin for two weeks. Six or seven days ago a native, who is said to be reliable, came from Pekin and said the foreigners were safe. The consul fears for their safety. Beyond this we know nothing. Some forty missionar es are said to have started from Pao-ting-fu, losing seven in trying to make their escape. Wei-hien was quiet and free from Boxers, but there is a large force of troops there, and the Germans have stirred up great hostility. Perhaps the fear of Germany may keep Shantung quiet. Refugees

stirred up great hostility. Perhaps the fear of Germany may keep Shantung quiet. Refugees are coming down from the north and we will hear more soon."

The other letter was from the Rev. J. C. Garritt, and bore the date of Shanghai, June 11. Mr. Garritt wrote that in accordance with instructions from the Presbyterian Board, he had notified the Rev. W. H. Single at Slang-tan, in Honan province, to take no risks, but to leave the station if he deemed it best. The letter said that the burning of the Pao-ting-fu and Pungcho stations had been reported. Regarding the spread of the anti-foreign movement Mr. Garritt wrote that "while the difficulties in the north may kindle trouble in the west or in other parts, it is not necessarily to be expected."

BOSTON, July 21.-Charlestown Navy Yard sent of this afternoon its first detachment of consisted of three officers, one gunnery ser geant, four sergeants, five corporals, two geant, four sergeants, five corporais, two musicians and 113 privates. It is commanded by Capt. Lawrence H. Moses, U. S. M. C. Details from Portsmouth. Newport and the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts are included. The company will be a part of the F.fth Battailon, which will include contingents from Brooklyn Navy Yard, Norfolk Navy Yard, Washington marine barracks and the Annapolis marine station.

lis marine station. See H. P. Hubbard, 625 Temple Court, N. Y; he rolling in first-class advertising ideas. - Adv. BIG KNIFE SOCIETY DREADED.

Letter From a Missionary at Tal An Fu Just Before the Outbreak Occurred. FULTON, Ky., July 21.- The American Baptist Flag to-day received this letter from T. J Hudson, missionary in Tai An Fu, Shantung, China, dated June 6:

"News has just reached us that two missionaries of the Church of England, the Revs. Norman and Robinson, were murdered at Yung Ching Tsin, a city 100 miles south of Pekin, on last Saturday. These men were supposed to have been murdered by the Big Sword Society, which killed Mr. Brooks on Dec. 31. The murdered youngmen belonged to the S. P. G. A. Society of the Anglican Church. There were only eleven men in North China, and now three of these have been slain within six months.

"It seems that this Big Knife Society does not fear the threats of the Powers, that is if they know that any powers exist outside of China. It seems rather singular that the murder of these two men should have occurred so soon after the ultimatum of the five Powers a month ago, giving the Chinese Government two menths to put down this Big Knife Society We fear that the Chinese Government has decided

We fear that the Chinese Government has decided to ignore the Powers. If the savages of this fanatical society are to be put down it will have to be done by the foreign Powers, for the society is in high favor with the gentry, literati and the highest officials.

"The bloody-handed Downger Empress favors them and has expressed her approval of their bloody work. She is both directly and indirectly responsible for the uprising. A more wicked woman never lived than the present Empress Downger of China. She hates foreigners with all the venom of her wicked soul. We are hoping that the Powers will take hold now in earnest and do something, but we are not sangulue, as the two murdered men were only missionaries. When trade or civil officers are interfered with some effort is made in their behalf. Recently there was a slaughter of about seventy or cighty Roman Catholics near Pekin. These were French Catholics, and we are expecting France to move, and that soon."

"The Chinese dread French and German movements more than English and American. The reason is that the French and Germans are not so particular in every detail to have justice done. They are not satisfied with simple justice, but usually demand more than justice from the standpoint of an Englishman or American. For the murder of Brooks, the British Consul Campbell only demanded the execution of those concerned, while the French and Germans would have thought it just to have exterminated the whole village where the murder occurred. The French and Germans believe in wholevale vengeance. God help us. Chinese runners are in Thibet arousing that people against all foreigners." "The Chinese dread French and German

LETTERS FROM MISSIONARIES. The American Board Gets Word of the Situa-

tion in China as Late as June 17. Boston, July 21 -The American Board of Foreign Missions has received additional letters from missionaries in China, which show the

character of the uprising and the fears of the Christian population. Miss Frances B. Patterson of Tien-Tsin, writing under date of June 6. "We are turned into an armed camp,

with over one hundred American soldiers here and others on the way. All the force possible will be necessary to suppress these Boxers, now that their strength has grown to such proportions. The Government secretly backing them with arms and influence. The roads are unsafe and our people cannot get here from other stations. We can only hope and pray and leave the rest in God's

hands.

A letter from Miss Emily S. Hartwell of Foo Chow, dated June 17, says:

"At last the storm that has been lowering over this unfortunate empire has plunzed upon its capital in its fury. We in Foo Chow are far removed from its centre. but one never knows when we face a general war against foreigners The Foo-Chow Manchu, who figures so promipently. Jung Lu by name, does knows when we face a general war against foreigners The Foo-Chow Manchu, who figures so prominently, Jung Lu by name, does not favor the Bosers, and as the Chinese are comparatively friendly to foreigners in this province we do not feel any immediate fear of serious trouble here, but if a general war ensues, which seems inevitable, one cannot foretell consequences. We feel we have a great deal to be thankful for that our work is closed for the summer and we can pack our things to prepare for emergencies. By the time we should return there will have been time probably to see how affairs will turn.

"One thing has been apparent for a long time, viz., that no progress could be possible so long as the Empress Dowager remains in power, and there has seemed no possible hope that the Chinese could do anything themselves since the unsuccessful attempt made by the Emperor, so we can feel that this was Inevitable and be thankful that it has come at a time to hinder our work as little as possible. It is a hard blow to have Tung Chow bu burned and Pao Ting Fu in such danger.

CINCINNATI CHINESE ALARMED.

Issue a Proclamation Saying They Are Law-

CINCINNATI, July 21.-The first demonstraaccount of the Boxer troubles, occurred this week at Wah Lee's laundry. An intoxicated man drew a crowd by abusing and cursing the Chinese, and the had to be called in to quell the disturbance. The affair was not serious, but in fear that the stir up greater trouble for them, influential

stir up greater trouble for them, influential local Chinamen have issued a proclamation expressing their views. Lot Sing of 14% Main street, an educated and intelligent Celestial, who has sacrificed his cue, and therewith all chances of glory in his own country, dictated a proclamation as an expression from the local Chinese. It was approved by all the Chinese and signed by Loi Sing, Sam Dlekinson, Sing Lee and Long Fong, other leaders.

The proclamation says:

"We are not Boxers nor sympathizers with them. We nearly all expect to stay here, a dwe obey the American laws and adapt ourselves to American customs. We disapprove and deeply regret that the enthusiasm of our loyal countrymen has caused them to carry this matter so far, but the Chinese are an oid race, and their religion is as sacred to them as Christianity is to the Christian. The missionaries cause all the trouble, for they assail the sacred beliefs of our countrymen, who just like the American would do in the same circumstances, have rise; to resist and die if necessary. We are lawect the same treatment from civilized Chris



"I am the mother of four children, writes Mrs. Euphemia Falconer, of Trent, Muskegon Co., Mich. "My first two babies were still born, and I suffered two babies were still-born, and I suffered every thing but death. My friends all thought I could never recover. I was reduced to 109 pounds. When I was three months along for my third child I was taken with hemorrhage or flooding and came near having a miscarriage from female weakness. For two months I was under the care of our doctor, but was getting weaker all the time until one day I happened to come across one of your little books and I read it through, and the next day I sent and got three and the next day I sent and got three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of 'Pellets.' I improved so fast I continued to take your medicine until baby was born, and he is healthy and all right. My health has been good ever since. I now weigh 165 pounds."

"Favorite Presoription" makes Weak Women Strong, and Slok Women Well.

ARMY MEN ON THE JUMP.

GREATEST ACTIVITY SINCE THE DAYS OF THE SPANISH WAR.

Battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry Starts for

San Francisco Tuesday-Infantrymen Arriving From Cuba-Supplies Going to Frisco At the Army Building yesterday orderlies were rushing hither and thither in hot haste and in every department there was a bustle and activity that has not been seen since the days of the Spanish war. The orders from Washington to hurry troops to San Francisc there to embark nominally for the Philippines, but to be switched off for China if the situation demands their presence, has given the Quartermaster's Department in particular a vast amount of work to be done in a very short time. Over on Governors Island there was less bustle, but a general atmosphere of some movement being on foot. The battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry which is now there will start for San Francisco en route for Asia

at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Major Cornish is in command and Lieut.-Col. Williams will accompany the battalion. All told, there are about 480 men in the command Many of their wives, sisters, mothers and other woman friends of the men went over to the island vesterday, although it was not the final leave taking. Only three companies of the battalion are at Governors Island. The fourth is at Fort McPherson and will join the command

battalion are at Governors Island. The fourth is at Fort McPherson and will join the command on the road. Gen. Brooke said yesterday that he would have but few men left on the island when the Fifteenth gets away and until the Eleventh Infantry gets home from Porto Rico. He will gather in the interval a small force from the Fifth Artillery now stationed at various points around the harbor.

Among the soldiers to get away on Monday are four companies—one squadron—of the Third Cavalry under Major Kingsbury, now at Fort Myer, near Washington.

A detachment of 204 men and seven officers of the Eighth Infantry arrived in port yesterday from Cuba on board the transport McCleilan. The men were sent to Quarantine, but to-day the transport will move up the North River to the foot of Sixtieth street, where the men will be disembarked and marched either to Mott Haven or the Grand Central station, where they will take a train for Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where the regiment will be recruited as quickly as possible and then started for San Francisco. Two battalions of the Second Infantry were embarked at Cienfuegos yesterday and are now on their way to this city. The detachment, which consists of 825 men and twenty-four officers, is expected to reach New York by to-morrow or Tuesday morning. As soon as possible after their arrival the men will be started for Fort Laramie.

The United States transport Crooke is expected to-day with the balance of the Eighth Infantry, that has been in Cuba, 23 officers and 642 men. The will also go straight to Fort Snelling. On Wednesday the transport Rawlins is expected here with 13 officers and 300 men of the Fifth Infantry. They left Sa tiago yesterday and on their arrival here. Early next month part of the Eleventh and part of the Fifth Cavalry will leave Cuba in the latter part of the month and will be sent to Fort Myer. Washington, on their arrival here. Early next month part of the Eleventh and part of the Fifth Cavalry will leave Cuba for home. On Tuesday 2 officers and 150 men of Comp

PUTTING UP SARDINES Nearly All of Those Consumed Here Are Caught and Canned in America. From the Washington Evening Star.

"Next to the French the American people are the largest consumers of sardines in the world," said a leading wholesale dealer in such canned fish in New York to the writer recently. "Last year the consumption of sardines in the United States amounted to 2,000,000 cases, or 200,000,000 cans. Of this quantity 1,400,000 cases were the product of the State of Maine. 150,000 cases were put up in California, and the remaining 450,000 cases came from France Thirty years ago all the sardines eaten in this country were imported from France. To-day nearly three-quarters of the sardines sold her are put up in fifty-one packing houses in Maine. These concerns are controlled by a trust com-These concerns are controlled by a trust company which employs 6,000 workmen, who can turn out 1,500,000 cases of the fish annually.

"In Maine sardines are caught off the western shores of the St. Croix River and Passamaqueddy Bay. The fishing season commences early in May and lasts until late in the fall of the year. The fish are taken in brush weirs, resembling ordinary pound nets, into which they are led by means of large leaders and wings, which terminate in a funnel-shaped entrance. Their escape is prevented by the extension of these wings into the inclosure, thereby forming a triangular hook at each end wings, which terminate in a funnel-shaped entrance. Their escape is prevented by the extension of these wings into the inclosure, thereby forming a triangular hook at each end of it, so that the fish, as they circle inside the weir, are directed past the entrance. When the fish are plentiful in the nets quantities of scales appear upon the surface of the water. The nets are then lifted and their contents are dumped by the fishermen into their boats. The fish make a little squeak when taken from the water, and die almost instantly. An ordinary catch of sardines gives to each boat anywhere from 2,000 to 6,000 fish, the price of which is from \$2 to \$2.50 per 1,000, according to the quantity of fish that are being caught.

"Arriving at the packing house, the fish are carefully cleaned. This operation over, they are sorted according to size and carried into another part of the establishment, where they are put into pickle.

"The length of time required by this operation varies according to the size of the fish. After this the fish are washed and placed with care upon wire nets, called 'grills,' on which they are sent to the drying room, where they are dried by means of large fans or ventilators run by powerful machinery. When dry, and while still upon the grills, the fish are cooked by plunging them into tanks containing boiling olive oil. After this cooking the sardines, still upon the grills, are left to cool, and when cold the work of placing them in halves and quarter cans filled with olive oil, tomato and mustard sauce is begun. This work done, the cans are sealed with solder, and are ready to be put in cases, holding 100 tins, for the market.

"It is canned goods of every description, sardines are cheaper now than they formerly were, and American sardines are sold for less than the imported. American sardines are now exported from this country to the West Indies and South America."

NEWS FROM PITCAIRN ISLAND. Everybody Reported Well, and No Death in More Than Eight Years. From the Philadelphia Press.

The crew of the American ship John A. Briggs, Cant. Balch, which arrived yesterday from Port Biakeley, Wash., with 1,300,000 feet of Oregon pine lumber, had the unique experience of having had on board their vessel Pres ident J. R. McCoy of Pitcairn Island, and eight of his subjects, the descendants of nine of the mutineers of the British warship Bounty, who took possession of the island in 1790. Mate Healy of the John A. Briggs, himself an old time shipmaster, spoke interestingly yesterday of this ruler of some 150 subjects.

"On April 21," said the mate, "we sighted Pitcairn Island, and later hove to off the place. Immediately a small boat containing President McCoy, or, as he is called, 'the King,' came alongside with a boat laden with fruit, and

McCoy, or, as he is called, 'the King,' came alongside with a boat laden with fruit, and climbed on board. His crew remained on board for about an hour, trading off their fruit for clothing and books."

McCoy, according to the officers of the Briggs, is a most interesting character, and was clad in blue overalls and heavy-soled boots, secured, no doubt, from the saliors of some passing craft. He was born on the island and has for a number of years been chosen its ruler.

The island is frequently visited by vessels shaping a course from the Pacific down around Cape Horn, but it is seldom that the President or King ever visits vessels in person. He is a great student of literature and it was principally for the purpose of securing some of the latest books that he came on board the Briggs.

President McCoy taiked interestingly with Capt. Batch and Mate Healy, and explained the island's form of government. He spoke perfect English and expressed himsoif in well-chosen words. He has under him 150 subjects, who are ruled by a parliament of seven men, elected yearly. Besides being President Mr. McCoy is chief of the Department of Justice, and passes on all cases where there is a controversy. All his subjects are adventists and everything on the island is carried on by the cooperative plan. There is no salaried office on the Island—in fact, the people do not deal in money. There is no circulating medium. One man does all the trading and then a division is made and no one on the island is allowed to get ahead of his neighbor. While they still fly the English flag, the natives receive no instructions of any kind from the British Government. There had not been a death in Pitcairn for overeight years, and the natives were happy and well contented.

Mate Healy says their life is ideal, and of the

well contented.

Mate Healy says their life is ideal, and they live to be of great age. The appearance of the Briggs caused unwonted excitement among the islanders, but they submitted absolutely to the dictation of President McCoy as to which should

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Novelties in **Every Department** Goods not found elsewhere

CHILDREN'S HOSE, strong and durable, heavy, 15c. The same, light, medium and extra heavy, 25c.

CORDED SWISS CAPS, reasonable enough in price to throw away when soiled, rgc.

GIRLS' DRESSES, pink and white, and blue and white gingham, daintily made, especially desirable, (4 year old sizes only), reduced to 49c. The same, trimmed with fancy white braid, embroidery at neck and

sleeves, reduced to 65c.

GIRLS' MOTHER HUBBARD APRONS, pink and white, and blue and white checked gingham, embroidery at neck and sleeves, sizes 2 to 8 yrs., 75c.

GIRLS' SHIRT WAISTS, great variety of colors, styles and materials, all sizes up to 34 bust, reduced to onehalf original price,

390., 450., 500. 750., \$1, \$1.60. BOYS' SAILOR BLOUSES, fancy

percale, tie to match, 50c. BOYS' BATHING SUITS, striped

cotton jersey, 69c. INFANTS' SHORT DRESSES, nainsook-yoke of fine tucks, hemstitching and feather stitching be-tween, yoke, neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffle, skirt fin-ished with hemstitched hem, sizes 6 months, 1 and 2 yrs., 78c.

INFANTS' FIRST WALKING SHOES, tan and black, sizes 4 to 8 yrs., \$1.35.

NURSERY REFRIGERATORS perfect working, cold, dry air re-frigerator, valuable for sick room, also useful for cooling bottled goods, etc., \$2.50.

No other place where children can be clothed, from hats to shoes, so satisfactorily and so economically as at the "Children's Store."

60-62 West 23d St.

BURIED BY HIS FRIENDS.

Good Dog Followed to His Grave by Two Generations That Thought Well of Him. From the St. Louis Republic.

"Ben," a medium-sized, brown, shaggy dog, belonging to no one in particular, but beloved by the entire community living in the vicinity of Tenth and O'Fallon streets, died of old age on Tuesday, Last night he was burried by the young men and boys of the neighborhood in a vacant lot on Twelfth street and Cass avenue. His coffin was a plain pine box, and the young men who carried It to the pit that had been dug wore crêpe around their arms and on their hats. At least fifty persons were in the procession that followed Ben" to his grave. He was just an ordinary dog, but he had an uncommon history, and ne was a fixture in the neighborhood

About fourteen years ago "Ben" became the property of a turiman who lived on Tenth and O'Fallon streets and had a notable fonders for pupples. "Ben's" master frequently made trips out of town and always left his

and O'Fallon streets and had a notable fondness for puppies. "Ben's" master frequently made trips out of town and always left his young dogs to the care of people in the neighborhood. Shortly after he became the owney of "Ben" he went to a Southern racetrack and shot and killed a man. For this he was hanged.

Thus "Ben" became the property of the neighborhood, for the sporting man had no relatives. They fed and cared for him, and made collections in the neighborhood for the purchase of his license. The bakers and butchers fed him with choice morsels and he fared far better than the usual run of dogs. While "Ben" had no definite purpose in life, he, at least, was a source of amusement to all the youngsters in the neighborhood. He grew up with the idea that it was his business to romp and wrestle with small children. But, of course, "Ben" grew old, and his playmates also waxed in years. So he became a sort of guardian to the new installment of youngsters. Mothers knew that when their children were in company with "Ben" no harm would befall them. Toward the decline of his life "Ben" always slept in Biddle Market, on Thirteenth and Biddle streets. On Tuesday he dragged himself to the alley between Tenth and Eleventh streets, near O'Fallon, and there his carcass was found.

Then "Ben's" old friends and his former playmates, who are now young men, arranged to bury him. The hole was dug in the vacant lot, and a box was obtained in which the corpse was placed. And, shortly after dark last night, about fifteen young men assembled with the sober intention of giving a formal funeral to the old neighborhood pet. They shouldered the pine box and proceeded slowly up on O'Fallon street to Twelfth, and then over to Cass avenue. The cortege was lighted on its way by torches. Many of those who marched behind the box were young boys, and there were several married men. There was absolutely no humor in the proceedings. At the hole dug for the box it was simply lowered gently by the light of the torches, and then oovered with earth

The body of H. Alfred Freeman, who died suddenly in Charlotte, N. C., has been cremated at Fresh Pond. after services by the Theosophical Society recently. Mr. Freeman was very well known in New York as an author and member of the Theosophical Society and in musical circles. He was born in Pekin. Ill., in 1847 and came to New York when the Brunswick-Balke Company established its eastern house, which he managed for ten years. His death was sudden, resulting from typhoid fever.

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SEASICK REMEDY.

Eat light the first day or two out and make nost of your meal on Grape-Nuts food, (never over three heaping teaspoons.) This food acts like magic on any disturbed stomach. When all other food produces nauses the

Grape-Nuts will be retained and relieve the Grape-Nuts will be retained and relieve the "mal-de-mer." It is fully and perfectly cooked and so highly nourishing that it goes at once to blood, brain and nerve centers, rebuilding and invigorating. It is predicested in a natural way during the process of manufacture and furnishes the only food that can be retained on the stomach in many cases. Many first-class steamers carry Grape-Nuts; make sure however by taking a package or two with year. It is a most valuable friend in time of need.—Adv